Arkansas Weather Statistics for 2013

Tornadoes
(12 tornadoes, 0 fatalities, 5 injuries)

1. 2.6 miles north-northwest of Short, OK, to 3 miles northwest of Lee Creek, AR (Sequoyah Co., OK and Crawford Co., AR), January 29, 2:55 PM – An EF2 tornado had a total path length of 9 miles, which included 2.4 miles in Oklahoma and 6.6 miles in Arkansas.

2. 0.9 mile west-southwest of Harris to 2 miles south of Goshen (Washington Co.), January 29, 3:34 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 4.2 miles.

3. 2.2 miles west-northwest of Rockhouse to 1.6 miles north-northeast of Rockhouse (Madison Co.), January 29, 3:57 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2 miles.

4. 2.1 miles south of Bredlow Corner to 2.9 miles east of Wampoo (Pulaski Co.), January 29, 8:01 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 5.25 miles.

5. 1.3 miles north-northeast of Monticello airport to 3.2 miles south of Old Union (Drew Co.), January 29, 8:51 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 3.57 miles.

6. 4 miles southwest of Garland (Miller Co.), February 18, 3:30 PM – An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.02 mile.

7. 2.7 miles east-southeast of Pleasant Grove to 3.1 miles east-southeast of Dennard (Van Buren Co.) – April 10, 4:24 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 17.26 miles. Five people were injured.

8. 1 mile west-northwest of Mount Olive to 1.5 miles north-northwest of Mount Olive (Izard Co.) – April 10, 5:44 PM – An EF2 tornado had a path length of 1.24 miles.

9. 1.6 miles north-northwest of Rushing to 2.8 miles northeast of Fox (Stone Co.) – April 10, 5:51 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 4.14 miles.

10. 0.9 mile west-southwest of Warrenton to 2.8 miles southwest of Mills (Lincoln Co.) – April 10, 8:26 PM – An EF1 tornado had a path length of 6.72 miles.

Thunderstorm (Straight-Line) Winds
(0 fatalities, 1 injury)

100 mph...
>1.2 miles south-southeast of Horseshoe Bend Airport to 0.8 mile south-southeast of Day (Izard Co.), April 10. One person was injured.

75 mph...
>0.4 mile west-northwest of Rye (Cleveland Co.), January 29.

Hail

Floods and Flash Floods
(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)

Lightning
(0 fatalities, 1 injury)

1.7 miles southeast of Monticello (Drew Co.), January 29 – A person in a house was shocked by lightning.

Notes:

Severe weather events shown above in black have been certified for publication in *Storm Data*, which is published by the National Climatic Data Center. However, these entries are still subject to change if additional information is received or errors are found. Entries appearing in blue have not yet been certified for publication. Typically, certifications occur about two months after the end of a given month. For example, severe weather events that occurred in February will be certified for publication at the end of April.

Severe weather events will be added as soon as possible after they occur. However, because it often takes several days to survey tornado tracks after a large severe weather outbreak, it may be a week or more before tornadoes can be added to the listing.

Tornadoes shown above will sometimes be referenced as being a certain number of miles from a different town than was indicated in the preliminary report sent to the news media. When a storm survey team goes out, a laptop computer and a GPS device are used to mark the latitude and longitude of the beginning and ending points of a tornado, as well as some intermediate points along the track. At the conclusion of the survey, the points on the laptop are used to compute where the beginning and ending points of the tornado are in relation to nearby towns. For easy reference, the only towns used are those that appear on the official map published by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department. This information is then sent to the news media, so that they can disseminate the information quickly. A few days or weeks afterwards, the latitude and longitude points are entered into the official Storm Data software that is used by the National Weather Service. This software then computes beginning and ending points in relation to towns that are listed in the Storm Data database. Some of the communities in the database are quite small, and it may be necessary to reference commercial map plotting software such as Mapquest or Google Earth to see the location of these communities. The points that the software computes for tornadoes are those shown in the listing above, and these are the points that will appear when *Storm Data* is published by the National Climatic Data Center.